

THE NEW NAVAL ACADEMY

WILL BE THE GREATEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.

Improvements on a Vast Scale Projected—Naturally a Beautiful Spot. Interesting Items From the History of the Academy.

[Special Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, May 15.—The senate committee on naval affairs has raised the appropriation for the Naval academy at Annapolis from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The sentiment in favor of making the academy an institution that will be a credit to this great nation is growing among the members of congress all the time, and it is probable that the money required to carry out the elaborate plans adopted by the navy department will be forthcoming when it is needed. Upon one point everybody is agreed, and that is that the establishment where we prepare our sea fighters has not been up to the standard of the country, albeit we have turned out some pretty good material from the old academy, as was emphatically demonstrated in the war with



ENTRANCE TO THE STUDENTS' QUARTERS, Spain. The visitor who has seen the Military academy at West Point has naturally compared it with the Naval academy and always to the advantage of the military institution.

The naval school was suggested to President Madison by his secretary of the navy, William Jones, but the idea took no tangible form until 1845, when George Bancroft, secretary of the navy under James K. Polk, called the academy into existence by a letter directed to Commodore George C. Read, in which he asked that a board of three experienced officers be nominated to formulate plans for the better instruction of naval officers. This committee recommended that Fort Severn be converted into a naval school. The fort was an army post, having less than ten acres of ground, inclosed on one side by a brick wall, the other side being bounded by the Severn river. The plot contained a small fort, a windmill and officers' quarters and barracks. The school was formally opened on Oct. 10, 1845, and from that time has been the place of education for the nation's sail-or defenders. From time to time new buildings have been added and old ones reconstructed, and what were looked upon at that time as stupendous improvements were made in 1853 and 1866. The property has grown from the original Fort Severn plot to a space of 50 acres within the academy grounds and 100 acres outside the inclosure. The buildings were good enough for the time and could be improved when the needs of the academy required better and more extensive quarters.

The location of the academy is a picturesque spot, very convenient, and when the elaborate programme of changes for the academy is completed, the United States will have the finest institution for educating and training its naval officers in the world. The topographical advantages of the place make it possible to secure the very best results from an artistic point of view and at an outlay of energy and money that is really remarkable. With the Chesapeake bay on the north and east, the Severn river flowing past the proposed new basin on the south and the famous Dorsey creek lapping its very gateway nature has furnished the surroundings with an ideal collection of waterways. The principal plot, upon which the new buildings are to be erected, includes the sites of the old buildings. It has a frontage on the bay of 1,200 feet and on the river of about 2,100 feet. The buildings are to be so placed with reference to the bay and river and the parade grounds as to make the whole both beautiful and convenient. The area of the parade ground is to be largely increased by filling in land at present under water, and old Fort Severn, which is to be preserved and restored to its original site, will be located at nearly the center of the tract. The principal buildings will form a solid line of masonry, the parade grounds alone dividing them from the Chesapeake. The cadets' quarters, connected with the armory and boathouse by covered colonnades, when finished are to be in the center of this line of buildings. The campus of the cadets' quarters. Under

der the new plan the chapel is to be in the center of the grounds, almost surrounded by trees, with the sick quarters directly alongside of it to the west and the officers' mess quarters an equal distance to the east.

It is impossible to treat in detail the plans of the architects who have designed the buildings, but it is worth while to mention that probably the most striking contrast between the old and the new will be seen in the cadets' quarters. The old building has far outlived its day and is both ugly and inadequate to the purpose to which it is assigned. The new quarters will be magnificent, commodious and convenient.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

J. C. Kennedy, Roanoke, Tenn., says: "I cannot say too much for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. One box of it cured what the doctors called an incurable ulcer on my jaw." Cures piles and all skin diseases. Look out for worthless imitations. B. R. Wilson & Son.

BEAUTY IN THIN FABRICS.

Designs That It Is Impossible to Produce in Costly Goods.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—It seems as if no one would ever wish to wear anything else after seeing the lovely lawns and other thin goods, for they are susceptible of far greater beauty of design than it is possible to produce on any of the more costly goods. No silk or velvet could be covered with such dainty and delicate flowers, and such perfection of colorings cannot be brought out on any other stuffs. Thus for both of those reasons the thin goods are prettier than the heavier things, and still another reason for their preference is that they are so thin and cool that they seem just what they



CHAMBRAY GINGHAM DRESS.

are—a purely summer material intended for the warm days. The stores are full of these thin stuffs, and one is tempted to spend half a lifetime in the description of their delicate beauty. For the warm days there are some new satens with a finish to them even finer than real satin, and these will wash like percale, and that is saying much. These satens are mostly in dark colors, such as dark brown with an over-color of lighter shade or quite white and dark ox blood red and several shades of blue, the most of them being on the mazarine and marine tints. A few of these have backgrounds of some other color, but the most of them are printed in the blue over white. They make such clean looking dresses. These satens are very good value, as they are strong, and they never fade.

The organdies are in many patterns, and there is no flower of the field that is not represented in them. The organdies are all made with a white ground, and the design is printed upon them, and these designs are all delicate and the colors well chosen, and even if the flower represented in nature is large—for instance, a sunflower—it is reduced to small dimensions, and so it becomes a dainty thing and in the new sunshine color too. But the prevailing design in the thin goods is of violets, lilacs, small, faint roses and other small flowers. One extremely pretty design showed the pimpernel, with its tiny leaves and blossoms. The bunches of lilacs and the orchids and the flag lilies all look as if seen through the small end of a telescope, but each one is as perfect as if it had grown so.

The approved way of making up any thin dresses is to have them as nearly plain as possible, the style consisting in the elegant simplicity rather than abundance of trimming and elaborateness in making. The slightly pouched French waist and the full gored skirt with perhaps a flounce or so will be the best liked. Speaking of flounces, it may be said that they bid fair to be one of the features of the late summer and early fall dresses, and they are now often seen. They remind us of the days of the second empire in France, when the skirts were distended by hoops and the skirts were flounced to the feet. The flounces may be

one dress where the flounces were three inches wide, and there were four, one overlapping the other, and the top one had a row of narrow ribbon at the edge, where it was sewed down flat. Others have a Spanish heading, but this does not wash well, so if the dress is to be laundered it is better to have the trimming flat. There is no trimming more graceful on any kind of dress than flounces. Sleeves to all thin goods are made to reach but to the elbow. They have any kind of finish that may please the wearer. But there is one thing about these second empire dresses, and that is that the shoulders are not made so deep as they were at the time the flounces were "in."

There is always something distinctive of today in these new styles, and every lady can have her garments adapted to her own personality. One pretty new design has four flounces around the bottom and an overskirt cut in points. The waist has, first, three ruffles. Above them is a sort of yoke of the same stuff as that in the overskirt, and this is of "all over chambray gingham" in a soft old rose pink, with the embroidery done in white. The ruffles are all made of a delicate mossy green, the contrast being very artistic and pleasing. The illustration shows the plan, though there are several gowns made up on this model with the sleeves cut off at the elbow.

OLIVE HARPER.

The easiest and most effective method of purifying the blood and invigorating the system is to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for cleansing the liver and bowels. B. R. Wilson & Son.

Men and Apes.

"I did not know that Dr. Stubbs, the bishop of Chester, was as witty as he is learned, but Bowen declares that when some foolish person said to him, 'It comes, then, to this, the only distinction that I can see between a man and an ape is that the man can speak and the ape can't,' he was ready with the rejoinder, 'Don't you think perhaps that there is also this distinction, that the man knows when to hold his tongue and the ape doesn't?'"—Sir E. G. Grant-Duff's Diary.

When Weak, Weary and Wasted

from kidney diseases, why not try Foley's Kidney Cure, a guaranteed medicine? 50c and \$1 a bottle. B. R. Wilson & Son.

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Benefit Performance.

Mrs. Muggins—I hear your entertainment in aid of the invalid aunts of English soldiers was a great success.
Mrs. Buggins—Yes; we very nearly paid expenses.—Philadelphia Record.

Asthma in Worst Form Relieved.

Miss Maud Dickens, Parsons, Kans., writes: I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Honey and Tar, and it has never failed to give immediate relief. I recommend it to all those suffering with asthma. 25c and 50c. B. R. Wilson & Son.

Bird and Man.

The early bird may catch the worm.
All right, all right; but, say,
Have you noticed that the man who gets
To work about midday,
Who opens up his desk along
About half after ten,
Is the one who carries home the most
Of that which dazzles men?
—Chicago Times-Herald.

"I had stomach trouble twenty years and gave up hope of being cured till I began to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has done me so much good I call it the savior of my life," writes W. K. Wilkinson, Albany, Tenn. It digests what you eat. B. R. Wilson & Son.

A Relief of Former Grandeur.

This old dapper fellow makes me groan;
'Tis prized, though queer and rare.
It is no girl's—nay, just mine own
When I had stacks of hair.
—Detroit Free Press.

"DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the finest I ever used."—D. J. Moore, Millbrook, Ala. They quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. B. R. Wilson & Son.

Not Going to the Fair.

Ah, "there is more to it" and, my friend,
That is the reason we
Conclude we can't afford to spend
A month in gay Paris.
—Philadelphia Press.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave Gen. Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at B. R. Wilson & Son's drug store.

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" 4:30 am	St. Francis	" 12:00 n'n
" 6:00 am	Beresford (DeLand)	" 11:00 am
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